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Orig Pub : Gradina, via si livada, 1956, 5, No 12, 23-35 (Rum.)

Abstract : No abstract.

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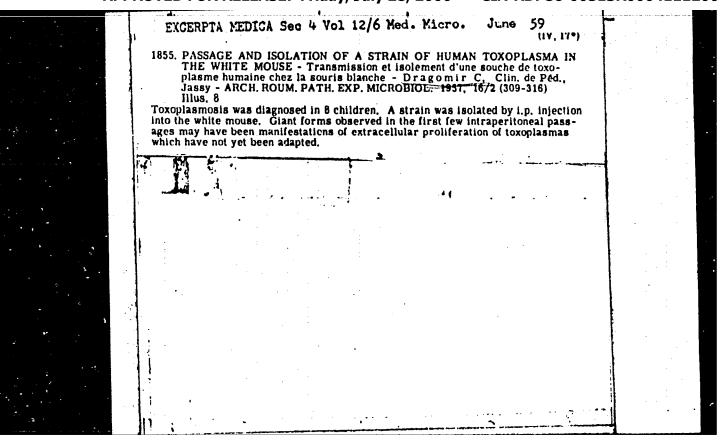
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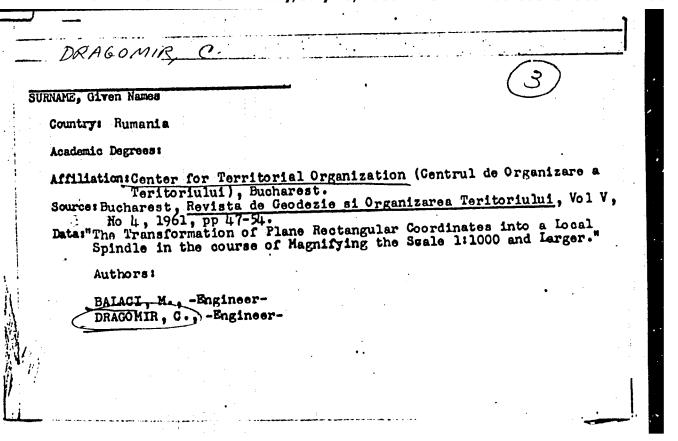
(PASTEURELLA TULARENSIS

variations in antigenic properties of various strains.

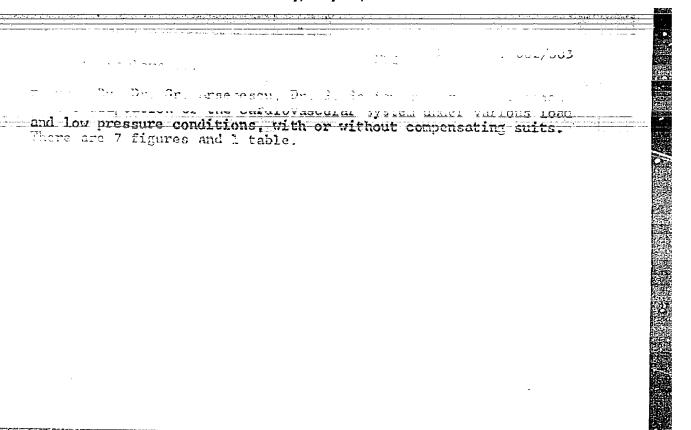
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AUTHORS:	Petroscu, Poetor	Cotavian,	Doctor, and	Gramomin,	Oristian.
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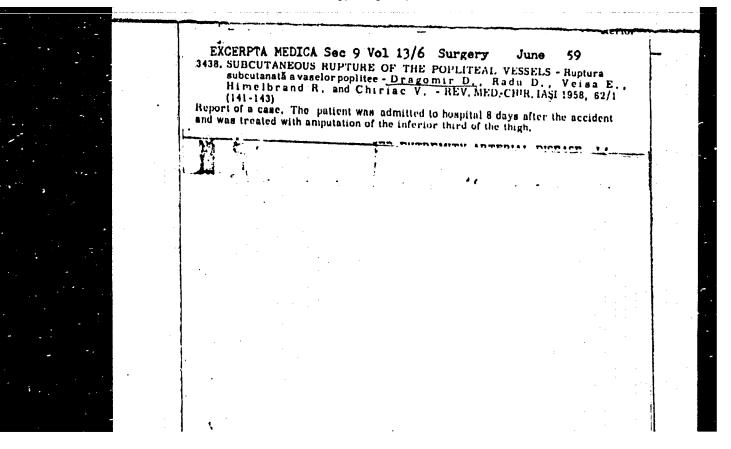
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1. Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of the R.P.R. Section of Inorganic Chemistry, Bucharest. 2. Corresponding Member of the Academy of the R.P.R. (for Spacu).

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1. Sectia de chimie anorganica a Centrului de cercetari chimice al Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Spacu)

SPACU, LA COMIR, Eugenia

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1. Section of Lanthanide and Actinide Chemistry of the Inorganic Chemistry Research Center, Rumanian Academy, 89 Splain Independentel, Bucharest, Submitted July 15, 1964.

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p. 52 (Metalurgia Si Constructia De Masini. Vol. 9, 10. 4, Apr. 1957. Eucuresti, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

18(5) AUTHORS:

RUM/9-59-9-3/46 Dragomir, Ioan, Tripsa, Iosif, and Nardin, Mario, Engineers

TITLE:

Research Work on Hydrogen Content Variation, in Steel Made in 1.5 and 3 Ton Electric Furnace

PERIODICAL:

Metalurgia și construcția de mașini, 1959, Nr 9, pp 743-747 (RUM)

ABSTRACT:

The authors point out that greater attention is paid to the gas contents of steel which in most cases is harmful to the mechanical properties of the product. The determination of the gas contents of steel has been a subject of study at the Polytechnical Institute of Bucharest, Department of Ferrous Metallurgy, since 1955, when the first chemical determinations of nitrogen in carbon steels were made. In 1958, a method was established for the determination of the hydrogen contents of steel by heating in vaccum. This method was used by the authors of this paper. The purpose of the article is to give an idea of the variation of the H contents of electric furnace cast,

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steel. The research was done with the cooperation of a Rumanian machine-building plant. In that plant a high percentage of scrap was obtained through the growth of steel in the molds, and it was thought that the possible cause was a high gas content. At the same time, the research presented in this article constituted a verification of the apparatus for determining hydrogen in steel of the Department of Ferrous Metallurgy (Catedra de Siderurgie). The gases are present in steel in gaseous form (in the pores, as solid solutions, or as separate solid phases). They penetrate into the steel during its preparation, originating in the gaseous medium of the furnace or in the charge or admixture materials. The solubility of gases in metals is discussed and its function of temperature presented in Equation 1. The allotropic state of the metals also influences the gas solubility. For example, in alpha iron, the solubility of hydrogen jumps at 900°C to 4.7,

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milliliter per 100 gram. In the moment of melting, the solubility of H jumps from 14 to 25 ml per 100 g of iron. The speed of dissolving gases in metals depends on many factors such as the state of aggregation, the state of the surface, the crystalline structure, the degree of agitation of the liquid, the pressure and temperature of the gas. In the solid state, the permeability of the metals for the gases is determined by the crystalline structure of the metals. For example, alpha iron is more permeable for H than gamma iron is. This is explained by the fact that the gaps uniting neighboring interstices are larger for volume-centered networks than for a network with centered surfaces. This circumstance is used in the vacuum extraction of H from solid steel: it is recommended doing this process under the A - allotropic transformation point. The diffusion rate of a gas through a metal depends on the partial pressure as shown in Equation 2. Among

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the gases dissolved at steel making temperatures is hydrogen, too. During the cooling down and especially during solidification, the solubility of the gases sinks, the gases leave the solution either in gaseous form or as chemical combinations. Hydrogen escapes mostly in molecular form. Some of the gas escaping during cooling remains within the steelforming cavities which finally can cause a rejection of the material or cast part. In certain cases, the gases dissolved in steel escape under the action of mechanical or thermal processing and lead to the formation of cracks, flakes in the steel. In certain temperature conditions, the hydrogen present in solid solution in steel reacts with oxides, forming water vapors insoluble in steel-forming fissures called "hydrogen wounds". Hydrogen in solid solution lowers the plasticity of steel and titanium, etc. This disadvantage can be eliminated by annealing. The gases also influence the electric, magnetic, and

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chemical properties of the alloys. For example, the hydrogen in transformer (electrical) steel sheets increases the energy losses in iron. The dissolved gases also lower the resistance of corrosion of the steel. There are several methods of determining the hydrogen contents of steel. The most adequate one is the method of extraction at high temperature in vacuum, the authors point out. The present research described was made to determine the hydrogen contents of steel, made in electric furnaces. The samples were taken from the liquid bath of the furnace. They were deoxidized with aluminum and poured into a special chill mold, as shown in Fig 1. That chill ensures an almost instantaneous solidification of the steel sample. Immediately after the filling of the chill the sample was hardened in water, and after 2 or 3 hours, the hydrogen contents were determined. If for some reasons the determination is not possible during that time, the samples have

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to be preserved in dry ice. All these measures were taken to prevent, as much as possible, the escaping of hydrogen from the steel. The short time was required, as it is known that hydrogen escapes even from steel at room temperature. Through heating in vacuum, the hydrogen diffuses to the outer part of the sample. The diffusion rate is expressed by Equation 3. The equation indicates that one of the main factors, influencing the diffusion process is the concentration gradient between the solid and the gaseous phase. Therefore, to extract as much hydrogen as possible from the steel, the partial pressure of the hydrogen must be lowered according to the residual hydrogen contents in the steel. Equation 4 shows the influence of the temperature on the diffusion process. The escaping of hydrogen passes through three stages: 1) Diffusion of H atoms from the depth of the sample to its surface; 2) Association of the atoms of H to molecules at

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the surface of the sample; 3) Dissorption of the H molecules. The determination was made at 620°C, that is within the alpha phase, at a pressure of 1 mm Hg column. The gas escaping at that temperature was up to 95% hydrogen. The authors give a description of the work method and apparatus. The samples were taken in three characteristic moments of over 20 charges: after melting, at the end of the boiling period, and before evacuation. The samples were carefully polished and washed in carbon tetrachloride and introduced through the opening 4 (represented in Fig 2), of a quartz tube. Then the vacuum was made, and the sample introduced to the heating zone, heated by the tube furnace 3. The heating was controlled through an amperemeter. The temperature was measured from time to time by means of a mercury thermometer and a Pt-Pt-Rh couple. The pressure was read on the mercury manometer 2. The sample was maintained in the heating zone until the pressure

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increase ceased. Then it was removed to the end of the quartz tube by means of an electromagnet, and the operation was repeated with the second sample, and so on. The H contents were calculated according to Formula 5. The carbon steel was made in 1.5-tons and 3-tons electric furnaces. Three of the 20 charges were eliminated from the results, as those charges has no normal character, due to the shortages of electrical energy supply. The variation of the H contents is represented in the Figs 3, 4, and 6. The variation of the degassing in function of the decarbonizing rate is shown in Fig 5. The authors reached the following conclusions: The charge must be carefully selected. It must not contain too much oily chip. Boiling - preferably short and intense - is an efficient means of lowering the gas in steel. The decarbonization ore must not be too moist. The period of deoxidation must be as short as possible. After the forming of the slag it is

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recommended leaving the charging door open for 3 to 4 minutes to lower the partial pressure of the water vapors in the furnace atmosphere. The ferroalloys must be heated to red before being introduced in the bath. There are 2 diagrams, 4 graphs, and 4 Soviet references.

Card 9/9

DRAGOMIR, I.

Experimental study of the Fe-P alloys in the liquid stage by the superficial tension and density method. Studii cerc metalurgie 9 no.2:179-194 64.

Some considerations on the experimental study of the structure and properties of metals and alloys in liquid state. Ibid.:389-398

DRAGOMIR, I.

Experimental study of the liquid Fe-F alloys by the purface tension and density method. New Roum metallurgie 9 no.2:215-231 '64.

IJP(c) D EWT(1)/EWP(W)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) SOURCE CODE: RU/0027/65/010/001/0005/0029 ACC NRI AP6004949 AUTHOR: Dragomir, I. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Polytechnical Institute, Bucharest (Institutul -7 politehnic "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej") TITLE: Studies on the viscosity and electric conductivity of Fe-P alloys in liquid state SOURCE: Studii si cercetari de metalurgie, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 5-29 TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, ferro alloy, phosphorus alloy, liquid metal, metal physical property, solid mechanical property A report on the analysis of the viscosity and ABSTRACT: A report on the analysis of the viscosity and electric conductivity of Fe-P alloys in the liquid state, with phosphorus content varying from 0 to 25 percent. The determinations were made in a purified helium atmosphere. It was found that the alloys have a complex structure which varies in terms of the phosphorus contents. The variation of kinematic viscosity and electric conductivity in terms of the phosphorus contents was in agreement with the Fe-P equilibrium diagram. On the basis of the data, the author concludes that the phosphorus is present in the liquid iron in the form of quasi-molecular groups of the Fe2P type. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas, and 2 tables. /JFRS/ SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 06Apr64 / OTH REF: 010 / SOV REF: 012 Gard 1/1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Friday, July 28, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0004111200

EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) L 1.7248-66 SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/66/000/002/0061/0064 ACC NRI A16034310 AUTHOR: Nica, M. (Engineer); Dragomir, I. (Doctor; Engineer) 18 ORG: [Nica] "23 August" Works, Bucharest (Uzinele "23 August"); [Dragomir] "Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej" Polytechnical Institute, Bucharest (Institutul Politehnic "Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej") TITIE: Use of compressed air for accelerating the smelting of steel in Martin furnaces 14 SOURCE: Metalurgia, no. 2, 1966, 61-64 TOPIC TAGS: smelting furnace, steel production process ABSTRACT: The authors describe the experimental use of compressed air to speed up steel smelting. Depending on conditions, the productivity of the furnaces at the "23 August" Works increased from 10 to 18 percent, and fueld savings of 19.8 percent were obtained. Best results were obtained with a mixture of compressed air and oxygen. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 formula and 3 tables. [Based on authors! Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,867] SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none ting: 669.183-211.1.094.3:66.083.2 11

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	ACC NR: AP6034183 SOURCE CODE: RU/0017/66/000/003	/0157/0164	7
	AUTHOR: Dragomir, I. (Doctor, Engineer)	48	
	ORG.: Institute (Institutul Politehnic "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Polytechnical "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej"), Bucharest.	<i>B</i>	
	TITLE: Some aspects of the treatment of liquid steel under vacuum conditions		
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	TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal, metal castir;		-
-	ABSTRACT: [Author's English summary modified]: A thermodynamic and kinetic analysis of the principal processes involved in the vacuum the refractory costing, and valetilistic, reduction of the oxides from		-
• .	the refractory coating, and volatilization. Orig. art. has: 5 figures SUB CODE: 11,13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 008		
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	UDC: 621,741.4:621.746.583		

DRAGOMIR, I.; VISHKAREV, A.F.; YAVOYSKIY, V.I.

Investigating the properties of iron-phosphorus melts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.11:50-52 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

DRAGOMIR, I.; VISHKAREV, A.F.; YAVOYSKIY, V.I.

Investigating the properties of iron-phosphorus melts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.7:48-52 64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

DRAGOMIK USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., Ho 3, 1958, 9683

Author

: Nikolau, Sh., Konstantinesku, N., Toma, A., Dragomir, K., Aderka, I., Duka, E., Duka, M.

Inst

: Experimental Rabies Caused by "Neurotropic" Fixed Virus.

Title

: Zh. med. Akad. nauk RNP, 1954 (1955), 3, 37-79

Abstract

Orig Pub

: After passages of fixed rabies virus through suslik and mouse brain, the incubation period of intrabrain infection in these animals was shortened to 3-5 days. The virus virulence was increased upon peripheral introduction. The authors designated the strain obtained as "neurotropic". After 23 passages through rat brains of the street 17/ rables virus, the incubation period in intrabrain infection of animals was shortened to 5-6 days. After 16 passages of the same strain through suslik brains, disease in the infected animals began after

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USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9683

disease. After subcutaneous infection, the skin contains virus for the first 50 minutes and is of variable virulence after 24 hours. With removal of the infected portion of the skin after 50 minutes, by 24 hours later the virus penetrates the organism causing disease. Virus introduced into masal apertures is found in the mucous membranes of the nose and olfactory organs after the beginning of clinical symptoms of disease. Street rabies virus after introduction into the brain is found at the point of introduction on the 7th day. In rabbits infected through the femoral muscles and killed after 24-72 hours, the sciatic nerve and the lumbar part of the spinal cord were free from virus. The neurotropic strain of fixed rabies virus acquired a greater ability to spread through the peripheral nervous system -- to cause septineuritis in animals infected through the brain and peripheral paths. The neurotropic strain of fixed virus, as well as the street rabies virus

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USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9683

introduced into skin or muscles of extremities of animals after resection of the sciatic nerve or after its treatment by alcohol, did not cause rabies disease in animals. In infected animals, however, a condition of immunity is formed to a subsequent intraocular introduction of fixed rabies virus which, in the authors' opinion, indicates the possibility of rabies virus spreading in the organism, by-passing neural paths.

Card 4/4

DRACOMIR, L: TRIPSA, L.: NARDIN, M.

Study on the variation of hydrogen content in the steel processed in the 1.5 and 3-ton electric furnaces. p. 743

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Uncl.

DRAGOMIE, Mircen

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1. Head of the Financial Control Office, Hinistry of the Construction Industry.

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			Anthor	Cotaces, I., Steiner, L., Ilhailess, M., Schorech F. Jan Denganir, S.	- 1		
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			Title	1 Marmeological Affect of an extract of Guetrie Mecola.	- 1		
			Orig 740	1 Studii ei euroutari etiint. Acad. RFM, Bana Timistara, 1955, 1, Do 1-b, 551-661.			
		•	Abourses	I The utfort of an alachol extract of gastric masses of pig (I), possessing hypertassive action, was studied on aco- lated organe (frog's bear), small intesting of rabble, spe- sions of former bears,		•	
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		•		impode hypotensive metion of I in dogs. The drop or strictial presence is, apparently, a consequence of the direct metion of I on the C.H.S S.I. Miroyi			
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DRAGOMIR, N

AGRICULTURE

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PAUNESCU-PODEANU, A., prof.; DRAGOMIR, N., conf.; DANCAU, G., dr.

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1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a II-a medicala, Timisoara.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, complications)
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, etiology)
(FIBROSITIS, etiology)

DRAGOMIR,N.; LEUCA,V.; DEUTSCH,G.; ROCSIN,M.; DREICHLINGER, O.; GEORGESCU, Virginia; HOFFMANN, G.

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1. Laboratorul de farmacologie al Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Timisoara, si Laboratorul de energetica celulara a bazei al Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, Timisoara.

DRAGOMIR, N.; DEUTSCH, G.; LEUCA, V.; DREICHLINGER, O.; ROCSIN, M.; GEORGESCU, Virginia; HOFFMANN, G.

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1. Laboratorul de farmacologie, Institutul de medicina, Timisoara, Laboratorul de energetica celulara, Baza de cercetari stiintifice din Timisoara a Acad. R.P.R.

DRAGOMIR, R., ing.

Phenomena to be taken into consideration in the operation of power units with high working temperatures. Energetica Rum 11 no.11:554-557 N '63.

DRAGOMIR, R., ing.

Creeping supervision in thermal power plants. Energetica Rum
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DRAGOMIR, Romulus

Checking the flow of material in steam pipes. Energetica Rum 13 no.2:63-66 F 165.

1. Chief Planning Engineer, "Energo-reparatii". Submitted July 18, 1964.

TUDOR, V.; DOGARU, D.; POPESCU, A.; DRAGOMIR, V.

Serological diagnosis of paratyphoid fever A after administration of reticulin to subjects of T.A.B. vaccination. Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. 1:48-58 Jan-Mar 55.

1. Lucrare efectuata ia Serviciul de boli contagioase al Spitalului militar ce central.

(PARATYPHOID FEVER, diagnosis

serodiag. of paratyphoid A after admin. of reticulin to T.A.B. vaccinated subjects.)

(RETICULIN

test in serodiag. of paratyphoid A, in T.A.B. vaccinated subjects.)

(VACCINES AND VACCINATION

TAB vaccination for paratyphoid A reticulin test of vaccinated subjects.)

DRAGOMIR, V., ing.; TIBRU, I., ing.

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UDC:

616.988:616.428

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"Benign Lymphoreticulosis with Erythemato-Nodular Eruption After Inoculation."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11, No 5, Sep-Oct 66, pp 399-405.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors report a case of benign inoculation lymphoreticulosis with erythema nodosa in a 56-year old woman. The laboratory tests confirming the diagnosis included positive intradermal reactions with the psittacosis heteroantigen and with the specific antigen prepared from lymph node pus, complement-fixation and hemagglutination-inhibition tests, etc. Clinical and epidemiologic data showed the presence of a non-bacterial purulent inguinal adenopathy and close contact with cats.

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HURNICKE LISTY, Erno, Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1955.

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MOTET-GRIGORAS, D.; DRAGOMIRESCU, C.

Antibody elaboration in state of inhibition and medicinal excitation. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.1:87-90 '63.

1. Institutul de biochimie al Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti.

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Totally effective section of arsenic for the neutrons in the energy
range of 0,01 - 0,1 eV. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.1:77-81 '60. (KRAI 10:1)
(Neutrons) (Arsenic) (Spectrometer)

CRISTU, M.; COJOCARU, V.; DORCIOMAN, D.; DRAGOMIRESCU, D.

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1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

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DRAGOMIRESCU, L., Maj, Dr [affiliation not given]

"Extended Coma and the Limits of Reanimation."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 59, No 3, May-Jun 63, pp 495-500.

Abstract: Describes the symptoms of extended coma, illustrating with 2 clinical case studies of patients who were kept alive for 35 and 23 hours respectively after an accident. Reviews the measures that were taken for the prolongation of life and attempts to answer the questions relating to the establishment of the legal time of death in such cases, as well as to the value of extending life in such cases where death is only being held off for a few hours.

Includes 1 table and 8 references, of which 5 French, 1 English-language and 3 Rumanian.

1/1

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DRAGOMIRESCU. L., Dr., Lt-Col, BALSANU, I., Dr., Col. MIRON, Al., Dr., Lt-Col, RIMANOCZY, C., Dr., and KANYADY, T., Dr [affiliation not given

"In Connection with Five Operated Retroperitoneal Tumors."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 2, Mar-Apr 66, pp 271-278.

Abstract: A discussion of the unusual features and diagnostic difficulties associated with retroperitoneal tumors, on the basis Includes 3 figures and 9 references, of which 2 Rumanian and of five case histories. 7 Western.

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DEMCOMIRESCU, L., Licutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; and CORINI, V., Captain, Medical Corps.

"Massive Homaturia Due to Vesical Diverticulum"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol. 62, No. 3, May-June 1966;

Abstract: Report on a 62 year old man with very alarming urologic syndrome including severe hematuria leading to total urinary retention requiring emergency surgery as catheterization failed due to coagula around the bladder neck; a bleeding sizeable vesical diverticulum was found and excised, with uneventful recovery. Manuscript received 16 November 1965.

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DRAGOMIRESCU, L., Dr, Lt-Col [affiliation not given]

"The Treatment of Multiple Recurring Eventrations and Hernias by Cutaneous Autotransplants (Rehn-Loewe Process)"

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Abstract: The author evaluates the results obtained in Rumania with the Rehn-Loewe method of treatment. Since 1951, a total of approximately 150 cases were treated, using three variants of the method. On the basis of the excellent results obtained, the author recommends the Rehn-Loewe method as the treatment of choice for recurring eventrations and hernias.

Includes 9 references, of which 6 Rumanian, 2 Russian and one English-language. -- Manuscript submitted 16 November 1965.

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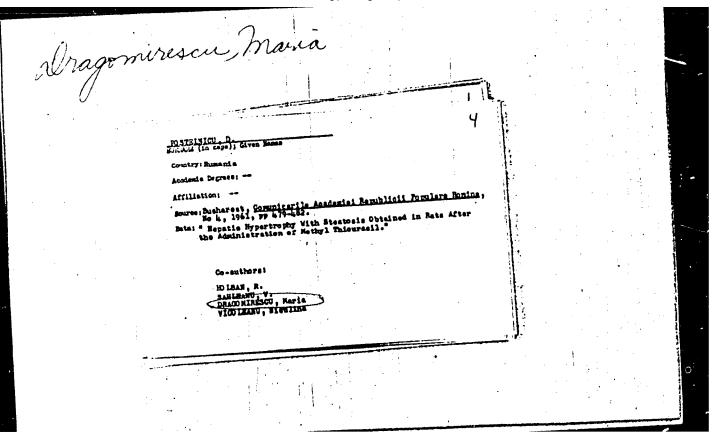
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BUSILA, V.T., prof.; DRAGOMIRESCU, Letitia, dr.; DRAGOMIRESCU, M., dr.; ALEXANDRESCU, R., dr.; VILCEANU, H., dr.

The investigation of adrenal cortex function in patients with typhoid fever. Med. intern. 15 no.2:173-178 F '63.

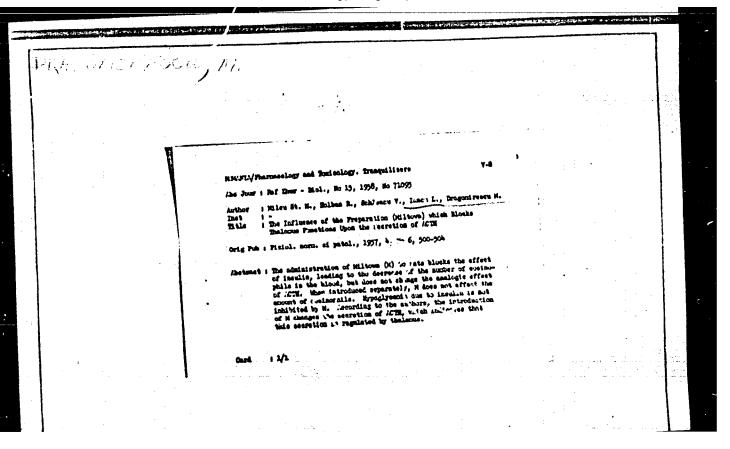
1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli contagioase a Institutului de medicina, Timiscara.

(TYPHOID) (ADRENAL CORTEX FUNCTION TESTS)



BUSILA, V.T.; DRAGOMIRESCU, M.

Changes in serum copper exidase in patients with hepatic diseases. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 6 no.2:157-159 165.



RUMINIA / Analytical Chomistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

lbs Jour : Rof Zhur- Khim., No 15, 1958, No 49973

: Constantinoscu, D. Gr.; Dragomiroscu, Maria G.; Otolommu-Routhor

dica; Borcovici, S.i.

: Not givon Inst

: Stud, of Roducing Letion of Silver and Mercury on Phospho-Title tungstic Roagont (Folin's Roagont).

Orig Pub : Studii si corcetari chem., 1957, 5, No. 3, 469-485

Abstract : It was ostablished that motallic Ag and Hg, as well as their sols in an acid modium, roduced phosphotungstic acid in the prosonce of one of the following ions in the solution: I", Br-, SCN-, CN-, Cl- and F-; the blue color, which develops on that occasion, oboys Boor's Law at the concentrations of ig of 3 - 20 /ml. and of Hg of 4 - 28 8/ml. The intensity of the color does not change in the duration of one hour. The rate of reduction increases with the rise in temperature

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RUMANIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Khim., No. 15, 1958, No 49973

and increase in concentration of the activating ions and decreases in the series I - Br - SCN - CN - Cl - F.

For the photometric determination of Ag and Hg2 (Hg2+), For the photometric determination of Ag and Hg2 (Hg2+), I - 2 nl. of the solution to be abalyzed and containing those ions is treated with 40% solution of CH2O (1 ml.) in the presence of 0.4 ml. of 33% NaOH. To the produced solution presence of 0.4 ml. of Folin's reagent (10 g of Na2NO4, 10 ml. of H3PO4 of spec. gr. 1.75 and 75 ml. of Na2NO4, 10 ml. of H3PO4 of spec. gr. 1.75 and 75 ml. of water are beiled using a reflux condensor and, after cooling, diluted with water to 100 ml.) and 1 ml. of KI solution (2% solution in the case of Hg or 50% solution containtion (2% solution in the case of Ag) are added, all is diluted with water to 10 ml. and photometered using a light filter so 66 in the case of Hg or the light filter S 72 in the case

Card 2/3

RUM.NI. / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E-S

Lbs Jour : Rof Zhur - Khim., No 15, 1958, No 49973

of $_{\rm AS}$. In the determination of ${\rm Hg_2^{2+}}$ (${\rm Hg^{2+}}$), it is necessary to heat the solutions to be analyzed in a water bath for 1-2 min, in order to accelerate the reduction. -- B. Manole.

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BUSIIA, V.T., prof.; DRAGOMIRESCU, M., dr.; MAAGER, P., chimist

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(CHOLESTEROL, metabolism)

(17-KETOSTEROLDS, urine)

BUSILA, V.T., prof.; DRAGOMIRESCU, Letitia, dr.; DRAGOMIRESCU, M., dr.; ALEXANDRESCU, R., dr.; VILCEANU, M., dr.

The investigation of adrenal cortex function in patients with typhoid fever. Med. intern. 15 no.2:173-178 F '63,

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(TYPHOID) (ADRENAL CORTEX FUNCTION TESTS)

DRAGOMIRESCY MARIA (MD)

AILALLAL

BELLOIU, D. D., MD; DRAGUSAN, M., MD; ISPAS, I., MD; DRAGOMIRESCU, Maria, MD; MAICANESCU, Mcdeleine, MD.

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Sucharest, Viata Medicala, No 1, 1 Jan 64, pp 33-38

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1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Savulescu) 2. Institutul de cercetari agronomice (for Coiciu, Becerescu, Stefanescu, Puscasu, Moga) 3. Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentului si de cercetari farmaceutice (for Bojor, Dragomirescu-Manuchian, Platon).

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(HYPERTHYROIDISM metabolism) (GLUCOSE metabolism)

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1. Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU (Karlovy university) v Praze (prednosta: akademik K. Henner); Biologicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze a Fyziologicky ustav CSAV [Ceskoslovenske akademie ved] v Praze (reditel: prof. dr. Z. Servit).

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(Stars, Variable)

DRAGOMIRETSKAYA, B.A.

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1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya i Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. Shternberga. (Stars, Variable)

DRAGOMIRETS KAYA, B.A.

Systematic errors in the Odessa photometric catalog of selected star areas. Izv.Astron.obser. 5 no.1159-69 159. (MIRA 16:4) (Stars-Catalogs)

DRAGOMIRETSKAYA, B.A.

Variable star TW Ophiuchi surrounded by a variable nebula. Perzvezdy 14 no.1:53-54 Ja '62. (MIRA 17:3)

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DRA COMINETSKILY, B.B.

137-1958-2-2256

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Dragomiretskiy, B.B.

Card 1/2

Economic Aspects of the Use of All-Metal Washers (Voprosy TITLE:

ekonomiki v ispol'zovanii metallicheskikh promychnovykh priborov)

PERIODICAL: Kolyma, 1957, Nr 7, pp 26-31

Experience with washers and an analysis of charts and ABSTRACT: graphs recording their performance led to the following conclusions: When the sand volume washed at any one washer site is small (up to 10,000 cubic meters), the assembling and dismantling costs and the depreciation and maintenance on the washer run extremely high. For this reason the expensive types of washers MPD-3, MPD-4, and MPD-5 should not be employed under such conditions; washer types MPD-2 and MPD-6 should be employed instead. Each set of all-metal washers must be used at two or more sites, types MPD-2 and MPD-6 at three sites, the MPD-3 at one site. The use of wooden washers under existing conditions is no more expensive and sometimes is even less expensive than the employment of all-metal washers. Thus, where dredging areas are located at great distances from one another and are

137-1958-2-2256

Economic Aspects of the Use of All-Metal Washers

not easily accessible, or happen to be situated in the vicinity of lumber yards or camps, it is preferable to build wooden washers.

A.Sh.

1. Mining-USSR 2. Washing machines-Metal-Economic aspects

Card 2/2

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PUCHKOVSKAYA, N.A., prof.; DRAGOMIRETSKIY, G.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MKL'NIK, M.N.

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l. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo eksperimental nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya) i Odesskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (zav. M.N. Mel'nik).

(HOSPITAIS, OPHTHAIMIC AND AURAL)